That Has Been Done and What Has Not

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

The Kentucky Election.

Four years ago Mr. J. PROCTOR KNOTT'S majority for Governor of Kentucky was 44,-434. Three years ago Mr. CLEVELAND'S majority over BLAINE, in a total vote more than 50,000 larger than that of 1883, was 34,839. At the election on Monday the Democratic candidate for Governor, Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, carried the State by a majority which Democratic estimates put as low as 20,000. And Gen. BUCKNER has a popular wife and a baby, too.

During the past four years, therefore, there has been a steady, decided, and quite regular reduction in the margin of safety in Kentucky, a State always reckoned among the strongholds of the Democracy. Fortyfive, thirty-five, twenty thousand-at this rate it would not be many years before Kentucky found herself in the Republican

Curiously enough, the period of decline in Democratic strength in Kentucky correonds exactly with the period of activity of the free trade idea, which the Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE of Kentucky represents more conspicuously than any other Democratic statesman, and the Courier-Journal of Louisville more energetically than any other Democratic newspaper.

Reorganization of the Personnel. In an interview published in the Philadelphia Times, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury ISAAC H. MAYNARD, after declaring his strong sympathy with the doctrine of protection, gives this interesting view of tariff revision, or rather of "the immediate remedy for the clamor " about revision :

" Carry out the law. It is not so much the law itself as the administration of it which causes it to become practically inoperative in many cases. This undervalua-tion is an old and, I am sorry to say, apparently a chronic disease in our custom operations, and we propose to break it up by heroic treatment. We are now ready to hear operations."

oegin operations.

""Hew do you propose to do that!"

"'A reorganization of the personnel of the customs service would be one way."

Judge MAYNARD's remedy would of course increase the revenue, and so make even more seary the certain reduction of it which would follow the abolition of the internal taxes. The latter is the only practicable and definite plan for reducing the revenue. But the officials who have been reducing the revenue by conniving at fraudulent valuations at the Custom House ought none the less to be hunted down. And for hunting them down, not only in the customs service but in every department of the Government, Judge MAYNARD proposes the one sure means, a reorganization of the personnel. That is, the thorough Democratization of all departments. Such a change the Democracy has long demanded, and only disappoint ment and failure can be expected until that demand has been complied with.

Reorganization of the personnel is a longer and less emphatic way of saying, Turn the Rascals Out!

The Savings of the People.

The reports of the savings banks of this State for the last six months indicate that this has been a year of unusual prosperity among the people of moderate incomes. The increase in deposits has been about \$20,000,000, and in the savings banks of this gity alone about \$8,000,000. The number of depositors in the city has also increased 17,000 since January.

The amount now due depositors in the

twenty-four savings banks of the city approximates \$279,000,000, and the number of their depositors is returned as 687,000. But t must be borne in mind that oftentimes one person opens several different accounts, kissing is not calculated to instil the idea of so that we cannot assume that the actual number of individuals depositing is more than six hundred thousand anywhere near a total so great. It is not true, as it appears to be from the figures of the returns, that nearly half the people of New York are depositors in the savings banks. Those who acquire the habit of saving, which sometimes amounts almost to a mania, will often scatter their deposits among different banks, and in many families it is the custom to open an account In the name of each child born.

Neither are we justified in regarding all the money deposited in these banks as the savings of wage earners and of poor people. A very great part of it comes from small merchants and manufacturers, professional men and women, and from people in even better circumstances, who desire to take adrantage of the security of the savings panks and their fair rate of interest. We should not be surprised if the majority of the amount due depositors were owing to such people. Of the wage earners, perhaps there are more, proportionately, among servant girls than among any others; and we regret to say that very many mechanics, sarning good wages, are slow at putting by savings in the banks. They live on a scale which requires about all they make, and if they lay by something they want the money again as soon as they have a stroke of bad

Yet the returns from the savings banks show that of the wage earners of New York a very considerable part are capitalists, not six hundred thousand, but perhaps a third of that number, and the employment and the rewards of labor are now enough to encourage them to put by money in increased measure. Of these saving people very many are accumulating deposits for the purpose of buying landed property. They are looking forward to the time when they shall own their own homes, and that the ambition is not vain is shown by the sort of persons to be seen in the line waiting to pay taxes at the Receiver's office as soon as these become payable. In very many cases they are people who would be called poor, for the richer landowners pay their taxes by certifled check, and escape the necessity of waiting in line; and they come to the City Hall Park with the actual cash in their pockets.

How, then, can HENRY GEORGE and Dr. McGlynn expect to propagate their land theories among the hard-working and carefully saving people of New York? They get their adherents rather among those who will not save and those who earn by standing behind counters or in some clerical work of one sort or another less than the wages of a mechanic, and yet wish to dress and live

Why Boulanger Challenged.

There seems to be an inclination in some quarters to laugh at BOULANGER because he insists that FERRY shall either fight or apologize for an offensive allusion to the General in a recent public speech. But what the late head of the French War Office most desires to keep is the good opinion of his the French army, which he has aimed to reinvigorate. This he would certainly have lost if he had failed to promptly repel an insuit in the one way prescribed by national

French duels, as if they were exceptionally silly and bloodless demonstrations. As a matter of fact, statistics show that the percentage of deaths and severe wounds resulting from single combats of this kind is as great in France as it is in Germany, or in any other European country where duels are equally frequent. In France, as elsewhere, serious consequences are particularly apt to follow the use of pistols, which, it is understood, will be chosen by M. FERRY, who is the challenged party.

The outrage perpetrated by M. FERRY was much graver than would be inferred from the reports first telegraphed. He held up ROTLANGER to public scorp, not as "a god of the music halls," but as a "ST. ARNAUD of the music halls." St. ARNAUD, it will be remembered, was the General who turned to villainous account the professional distinction he had earned in Algeria and his resultant popularity in Paris by figuring as the chief military accomplice in the infamous coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, by which the second republic was destroyed. The inference which FERRY intended his auditors to draw was that the third republic should be upon its guard against a like act of perfldy from the late Minister of War.

No German General upon whom an imputation so odious had been cast by a German politician could have kept his commission f he refrained from demanding satisfaction. Under such circumstances a duel is no more ridiculous on one side of the Rhine than on the other. The simple fact is that Gen. BOULANGER took the only course which anywhere on the Continent of Europe would be open to an officer and gentleman.

Allee Samee Chinaman.

Here is a pointer for the hot spell! The Chinese of this city who have been converted to Christianity have forsaken their national costume as well as their native religion, and have adopted the dress of civilization. It appears, though, that this heated term has driven many of them back to their old clothes of light and gauzy Chinese materials, wherewith they used to be clad in comfort and grace before they adopted the heavy and uninteresting garments of the Occident.

They may stick to their new religious principles, but back they go to their old clothes when the thermometer rises too high.

Can there be any better proof that the Chin se system of dress is better adapted to American weather than ordinary American clothes are? Certainly it is handsomer. Why, then, should we not all indulge in the beautiful tunies of Chinese silk which used to add such brilliant charms to the celestial figure? They are light, they are beautiful, and we have no doubt that to a great majority of Americans they would be becoming. You need not wear more beneath them than you wish. Besides, they are said to be such as the wind can blow through. With the American coat the wind has no chance. The most it can do is to blow through a man's whiskers. What joy it would be if a "cooling breeze" were not confined to a man's brow.

Here, then, seems to be the ideal costume for summer. Even the flannel shirt is inferior to the Chinese blouse. And the American hats can still be worn.

Kissing No Joke.

It is all very fine for Justice DUFFY to joke with the maiden who asked that a man be arrested for kissing her, and doubtless the Justice and the court attendants appreciated the humor of the argument with which the Justice induced the maiden to abandon her vengeful intentions upon the thief of her cheeks.

But the Justice's mercy seems of questionable wisdom. Kissing is notoriously nice, but it may possibly be naughty. If it is not naughty in itself, indiscriminate rigorous virtue in the young, and least of all should the kiss be made the subject of judicial wit and legal humor.

The port time that a ve plies for the administration of punishment to a man who has improperly kissed her, we should advise the Justice to consider her request in a more serious light, however warmly and however naturally he may sympathize with the culprit.

The Ward's Island Asylum.

Lunatic asylums have always been objects of considerable suspicion. Insane patients have been known to receive unnecessary and cruel treatment. The fact that people have frequently been justly imprisoned there has been sufficient to create an apparently immovable idea that they need watching.

The effect of this sentiment is shown in the action of the jury which on Monday liberated THOMAS HUNT, a patient at Ward's Island, contrary to the opinions of the physicians of that institution. Dr. MACDONALD, who certainly should be an authority, Dr. DOUGLASS, and Dr. FISH, all declared that HUNT is subject to hallucinations, and unfit to be at liberty. The jury rejected this testimony and declared him free.

We know of no other way of accounting for this unusual conduct than that the recent exposures of cruelty in the lunatic asylum have so worked upon the public mind that a jury will not take any chances, but will side with the claims of the patient as against the institution when there is any reasonable doubt.

It seems as though the jury had done wrong in the case of HUNT, but there must also have been something wrong in the management of the institution or such an error would not become possible.

The Staten Island Bridge Decision. What is the law as to the construction of

bridges connecting one State of the Federal Union with another?

The Attorney-General of New Jersey sought to prevent the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company from building a bridge over the Arthur Kill connecting Staten Island with New Jersey under an act of Congress passed in June, 1866, and he had obtained an injunction restraining the building of the bridge. The matter came up on appeal before Mr. Justice BRADLEY of the Supreme Court of the United States sitting in the United States Circuit Court with Judge Nixon, and the result is a deelsion in favor of the railroad company.

The Court holds that the United States can delegate to a corporation, as was done by act of Congress, therein, the power to build a bridge, and, moreover, that a State cannot interfere with the erection by the United States of a bridge between different States. This is sound law. The Federal Censtitution, in what is known as the commerce clause, section 8 of article 1, provides that "the Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." This power has been held by the Supreme own countrymen, and particularly that of | Court of the United States to be exclusive so far as it relates to matters within its purview which are national in their character. So Congress alone can prescribe the rules applicable to intercourse and traffic custom to an offiger and gentleman.

If has been the fashlow of lete-to-smooth other hand, the States have as full control.

over their purely internal commerce as Congress has over commerce among the severa tates, and Congress, by non-action in the improvements of harbors, bays, and navi-gable rivers within a State, allows such

waters to be controlled by the State. In the Brooklyn Bridge case our Court of Appeals held that Congress can authorize the construction of a bridge over a public navigable water, although it will interfere with navigation. And if Congress can do so with reference to the East River, which is wholly within one State, it would much more clearly be within its power to bridge the Arthur Kill, connecting two distinct States of the Federal Union.

A journal entitled Form and Homeshau recently asked its Canadian readers for their opinions upon the annexation of Canada to the United States. Out of 910 answers 700 are opsed and 210 are in favor of the prop But it is interesting to note that in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which lie next to the United States, the majority in favor of annexation is almost two to one. Most of the answers come from Nova Scotia, and it is in Nova Scotia that the sentiment against annexation seems strongest.

The Thistle is estimated by an English authority to be about 14 minutes faster than the Galatea over a 40-mile course. The Mayflower beat the Galatea this summer, in a very stiff breeze, 17 minutes over a 40-mile course. If, then, the Volunteer can beat the Mayflower, why, everything must be all right!

We learn that Pearl L. a mare and full sister of Wanderoo, is dead. The wonder is that Pearl L. should have died instead of Wanderoo. Such a name as Wanderoo should be enough to kill any horse, though Pearl L

Since Dr. JUNKER came home from Africa and made his appeal in behalf of EMIN Pasha only good news has been received from that plucky man. The latest messenger informs us that on Feb. 10 he was about to start for Un vore. This is the large country south of Wadelal, over which Kabba-REGA, the friend of EMIN Pasha, rules. Dr. EMIN's purpose in this long journey was to explore the large Kakibbi River, which he discovered at the south end of Al-bert Nyanza, and which, it is supposed, emerges from Muta Nzige. This journey would take Dr. EMIN 250 miles from his base at Wadelai, and the fact that he contemplated such a trip is sufficient evidence that all was vell with the 2,000 souls in his camp at Wadelai.

The citizens of Louisville, being requested not to present their invitation to the President in person, are considering the idea of having ending the photograph to the White House,

We would suggest that this should not be The natural response to this would be for Mr. CLEVELAND to send his photograph to Louisville instead of going himself, and it is the President that the Louisville citizens are

The Magyars would never have been routed by the Teutons in the great battle of Morrisania on Monday if their heroic leader had been upon the field. STRAWERY and MANK and KRAUSK and Black GROBGE POLIS fought gallantly but in vain.

Where, where was Pulitan then? One blast upon his bugle horn Were worth a thousand men."

The recent action of the Roman Catholic Church in reference to Dr. McGLYNN gives a certain prominence to the request which Mrs. FRANCES L. SWIFT, Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania. sends to the Pittsburgh Times. Mrs. Swift wants the pastors of all churches in the land to pray for the increase of the Prohibition vote in Texas on Aug. 4.

The act of the Roman Catholic Church tended rather to interfere with a clergyman's activity in politics. Yet Mrs. Swift wants to stir the pulpit up in that direction. Well, if the clergy are willing to gratify Mrs.

SWIFT, nobody will make any serious objection.

For once the Weather Office promulgates an opinion thoroughly in accord with general experience and sentiment. Gen. GREELY, the Arctic Chief of the Signal Corps, confesses in a magazine article that "Alcohol in High Latitudes" is a bad thing. That is so. When the spirit in the tube gets up into the region which it has inhabited for the past five weeks-let us say from 89° to 99°, it is a very bad thing.

THE DOG STAR REIGNS.

Is it Responsible for the Startling and Unaccountable Increase in Crime!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Observant readers cannot have failed to notice the startling num-per of murders and murderous affrays reported during the past few days. No undue prominence was given to the subject; yet THE SUN Of yesterday contained no less than three columns devoted to a report of these cases. The curious thing about most of these affairs, too, is in

heir inxplicable origin.
First, there was the fatal affray at a christening in Brooklyn, in which men and women indiscriminately took part, and in which several persons were stabled, some fatally. Yet we are told that it sprung from a dis-pute over a game of cards, played, presumably, for not very high stakes, more than six months ago.

Next young Greer was stabled by a man at the Bancroft House by whom he was hardly known, and who followed up his act of seeming frenzy by putting a

bullet in his own brain.
On the 1st of August a deed of still greater desnot sufficient to account for the deadly denouhave temperately kept time and made healthful music shot his wife, a Justice of the Peace, and himself all within a few seconds, and under influ ences that were quite certainly not founded in jealous Two men on Thompson street, this city, go down be fore a Cuban negro, one slain and the other mortali wounded, in an affray caused by the gambols of a child.

A young German husband in Jersey City shoots his wife dead on the street because his mother-in law had

Finally, at a Hungarian picnic in Morrisania, a general melice ends in the death of possibly more than one per-son, and the injury of many more. These events did not all occur on the same day, but they followed so closely one upon the heels of another that their detail

made part of one day's chronicle.

There is something here for insanity experts which it might be well to study. Is there not a very close relation between prolonged periods of torrid heat and crimes of violence? It would be curious and might be useful to know the number of persons whose brains can be thrown off their equi ibrium by a fever in the bioxught from a high aimospheric temperature. It may generally be observed that violent crimes are more common in summer than in winter; and there is good reason to think that the dog star is the patron of gables not only among dogs, but among beings who hold them selves much superior to the dogs. The data upon thi

point would be worth collecting. HIGH LICENSE.

Chicago's Testimony to its Great Power.

Perhaps no city has given high license a more thorough test than Chicago. Under the operation of the high-license law the revenue derived from saloon licenses has increased from \$200,000 per annum to nearly \$2,000,000. The former rate was \$52 per annum now \$500. Under the old rate there were in 1882 nearly 4,000 saloons in the city. There are now 3,800, not a very signal diminution in number apparently, but it is to be remarked in explanation that the city has grown enormously in population and in business since 1882, and, moreover, a considerable area of territory has since been added. Had the former low license prevailed

since been added. Had the former low license prevalled up to the present there would have been fully 6,000 saloons in Chicago.

An additional significant fact is that the brewers, who largely control and influence the saloon truffic, actually pay the licenses for, I should say, one-half the saloons. This is done by way of advances, or accommodation. Were the brewers to refuse their aid, and decline to advance the money to now saloon licenses. It am astisfied vance the money to pay saloon licenses. I am sati the result would be 1,000 fewer saloons in the city

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox sends us a poem Are. Line whooser which sends us a poem of her own, with the request that it is published in Yuz Sun, and unfortunately Mrs. Wilcox does not furnish us with the name of the Journal to which she sold it, and whose property it is. Therefore, we are mable to give the proper could. Greenile whithout he may heppy AUTHENTIC NEWS FROM CHINA.

PERING, China, June 24.—Chinese progress s very fitful and difficult to understand. Notwithstanding the authorized extension of the Kaiping (coal) Railroad to this place and to Taku at the mouth of the Reiho, some thirty-five miles in a direct line from here, and also its extension from Kaiping to Shanhai Quan, a city on the coast of the Gulf of Re-chihli, where the great wall begins, the money for carrying on the Chinese merchants decline to subscribe because they are not willing to trust the assurances of the Government or those who represent it. A few officials have subscribed, and others may be compelled to do so, but whether the money required can be raised without a foreign loan remains to be seen. It is now said that a railroad has been authored from here to Paoting-fu, the capital of the province situated 125 miles W. S. W. from Tientsin; but as the money has not yet been raised for the shorter lines above referred to. the construction of this one will most likely be

delayed indefinitely.

On the other hand the telegraph line to Kiachta to connect with the Bussian lines, and the railroad from Yangchow to Peking. have been indefinitely postponed. The foreign engineers at the gold mines in Shantung have een dismissed, and the censors are bitterly opposing everything looking to progress. They are said to be making it very uncomfortable for Prince Ch'un, the Emperor's father, who is looked upon as being over zealous in the advocacy of new things and innovations. They are holding the Marquis Tseng in check, and are terrible assailants for even the highest

One of the most hopeful signs is an imperial

and are terrible assailants for even the highest authorities.

One of the most hopeful signs is an imperial edict just issued requiring the candidates at the provincial examinations to be examined in mathematics, and those who are successful to present themselves at Peking, where they will be examined for higher degrees in physics, international law, and history. The most successful students are to be made tellows of the Tungwen College, presided over by an American, W. A. P. Martin, D. D. and L. L. D. This college, which is now about twenty years old and owes its existence to Prince Kung, will now become an imperial university for Western sciences, and may be expected to do good work toward preparing the country for all kinds of improvements, but nothing is done here in a hurry, and it will take many years more to completely overthrow the wall of Chinese conservatism.

The contracts so far made for railway and other materials have been flercely competed for by the English, French, and Germans, and it is safe to say that no profit will be made out of any of them. A German firm has secured one for rails and cars for the short railroad from Kelung to Twatutia; an English firm for the materials to extend it to the south; Russell & Co. have secured contracts for an electric light plant for the capital of Formosa, and for a few thousand barrels of cement, but where the money is to come from to pay for these things is not yet known. The burden of finding it devolves upon Liu Ming-Ch'uan, the Governor-General, and not upon the imperial Treasurer.

An American party has arived at Tientsin, and are negotiating for a concession to introduce the telephone and hope to succeed, but as the telephone is no novelty here, and the Chinese imperial telegraphs are under competent control, who can manage telephones as well as telegraphs, it is not altogether certain that the Americans will be able to make a success of their present venture. Even if they get a contract, it is not likely to be a very renunerative one, for the simple

With the influence exerted by the conducors of great newspapers in the United States everybody is familiar, and it is almost equally well known that under the third French republic journalists have become Cabinet Ministers. and even in two instances reached the post o Premier itself. But the man who has just died quarter of a century an authority more auto cratic than has anywhere been wielded by any of his confrères-and that, too, in a country where the free expression of opinion is suposed to be impossible.

Katkoff was never one of the ostensible and titular counsellors of the Czar, but since, in 1861, he became editor of the Moscow Gazette. to which he added the direction of the Russian Messenger, a sort of Contemporary Review, he has made and unmade many a Minister. He has seen Gortchakoff, Ignatieff, Schouvaloff, Mouravieff come and go; but he remained, and no Chancellor was strong enough to suppress his newspaper or estrange his naster from the blunt, inflexible defender of the Panslavic programme. What is more remarkable, the hold which he had acquired upon the father, Alexander II., was no firmer than that which he has had over the son, Alexander III., being more fortunate in that particular than his arch enemy, Bismarck, can expect to be.

Mrs. Cleveland Making Stockings for the

President. From the Baltimore American On Saturday afternoon an express wagon was seen to drive furiously along the road toward Red Top. When the house was reached the driver jumped from his seat and hastened to the doorway with a nack age about sixteen inches square on his shoulder. It came from Dr. William Martin of Cowleaville, N. Y., and contained the fleeces of two fine full-blooded merino lambs. The animals were descended from the flock of t would puzzle the uninitiated to discover what was to e done with so much wool, but it is learned that the first lady of the land had bought a pair of cards while in Forestport recently, and that she proposes to have some winter stockings for Grover, which will surely prevent another attack of the rheumatics, which troubled him so much a year ago. All Saturday afternoon Mrs. carding wool under the direction of Mrs. Folsom, who learned when a girl all the accomplishments which were the fashion in our grandmothers' days. It will take some time to card sufficient for one pair of stockings for the President, and after the carding is finished the yarn will have to be spun, so that it will be weeks before Gro ver can try on the first pair of hose. Mrs. Cleveland hopes to get one pair done before the President starts on the Western trip.

"Doctor," said the dying Detroit man feebly,
'I have lived a life in strict conformity with the faith
a which I have been raised, and my conscience is clear,
can meet death without a pany. 'It before it is too
ate I would like to sak you a question."

"What is it " asked the physician.
"What is it " asked the physician."
"The property of the property of the property of any church!"

of any church ""

Not that I know of," replied the doctor; "in fact, I
may say I am sure he is not."

"Then I can die content," said the Detroit man, "in
the faith of my fathers. I don't want to go where I
shall be likely ever to see Clarkson again." The Base Ball Curve.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The pitcher had a little ball, and it was white as mow, and where the striker thought it was, that ball it wouldn't go. It had a sudden inshoot curve, it had a fearful drop, and when the striker widly struck, that ball it didn't stop. "Why does the ball fool strikers so?" the children all did cry. "The pitcher twiris the ball, you know," the teacher did reply.

A Fishing Excursion "My dear girl," said a fond father to his my dear girl," said a fond father to his daughter, "surely you're not going to take all those trunks to Saratoga with you?"

"Yes pana, every one, and they are few enough."

"But what in the world have you got in 'em?"

"Bait, papa," said the dear girl brightly.

Not a Fatal Case.

"My dear." said a very sick husband. "if I die will you see that my grave is kept green ?" "Yes, John," was the sobbing reply.
"You know how gladly I would do as much for you," se said. Then the lady dried her tears and the sick man got well. Ordering a Feast.

Fare. Fare. Pried ! Waiter-Pried! Countryman-Yes, you don't expect I'm going to est it The Only Espination.

Citizen (to rhoumatic friend)—How is it that the particular is whom you were just teiling what a not-fixer you are from rhomating that suggest a sur-

HARMONY AT SARATOGA.

WHITE-WINGED PEACE ROOSTS ON THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

ien. Sharpe Wage his Red Tengue of War in Vain-Capt. Cregan Sends Olive Branch Barney Biglin in his Stead-Saratoga and Sept. 14th Fixed for the Convention.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.-The milk of political kindness flowed over Saratoga to-day and mingled with the honey of love that ex-Senator Platt directed to be fed to the Miller men The Republican State Committee met and frolicked like the flock of political lambs that it is. Not a breath of war disturbed the atmosphere, and peace was as thickly and well spread on as the wax on the Congress ballroom floor, where the committee met. The only martial man present was Gen. George H. Sharpe, and even his disputations failed to interfere with the flood of suavity from James William Husted, who acted as superintendent. There might have been a trifle of fuse if Capt. Cregan had appeared, so he obligingly stayed away, and Bernard Biglin was here in his stead. There was no conflict whatever in debate except from Gen. Sharpe, and with sweet acclaim it was decided to hold the Conrention on the 14th of September at Saratoga. Senator Hiscock and the Morton men wanted called a week earlier; the Miller men preferred to have it a week later. They split the difference with tears of joy that could not be told from perspiration, and adjourned in time to see the last races.

The happiness of the committeemen bubbled out in a dance of peace over the ballroom floor, in which ex-Senator John Birdsali of the First district, who is not used to waltzing, suddenly sat down on the waxed floor in a pair of light gray trousers.

To show what brethren in unity they were, the whole completes were To show what oretaren in the whole committee was photographed, and a copy of the picture stood in front of the stage at the feet of Chairman Cole, who called the committee to order. The roil was called, and all of the following members except Dudley, Pounds, Schoonmaker, and Williams an-

C. S. Cole. H. H. Warner. H. A. Dudley, D. H. Nemilian, John E. Founds, E. R. Schoonmaker, L. W. Williams, When the unusual number of proxies was announced Gen. Sharpe said: "We are following high Democratic example in sending substitutes." Gen. Sharpe believes that too much peace shows a lack of interest, and when no-body clse offered to say anything with acerbity he began. Gen. Husted had moved the appointment of a committee to prepare the call. "I'd like to know," said Gen. Sharpe, "what kind of a Convention we had was illegal, Last fail the committee took the place of the Convention. The last Convention was not representative. Let's have a representative Convention this time and more enthusiasm."

Gen. Husted pointed out a few party rules that would interfere with the committee doing as Gen. Sharpe wished, and Solon B. Smith corrected Gen. Sharpe z statement of facts. Gen. Sharpe wanted a new plan of representation. At present the delegates are chosen one to every Loos votes or fraction thereof. He thought the Massachusetts or Ohio plan should be adopted, and was going on to explain what that was when Gen. Husted suggested that, as the State Committee had no power in the matter, the speech had better be postponed to the State Convention. Peace finally settled on Gen. Sharpe's soul, and he sat down.

inally settled on Gen. Sharpe's soul, and he sat down.

The object of his talk was to prepare the way for a reduction in the number of delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Platt thinks that a smaller body of men means better discipline and more effective organization. The Miller men want a large Convention, as being less easily managed, and the increase of a few years ago was with this object in view. Gen. Sharpe took occasion to say that if the Convention in 1835 had consisted of 100 men, Ira Davenport would not have been nominated. But that is an embarrassing subject with me now," he said, referring to the fact that Davenport has since then become his son-in-law.

that Davenport has since then become his son-in-law.

John B. Green of Brooklyn, who appeared as a proxy, thought the State Committee should share some of its superfluous harmony and give it to Brooklyn, where it was needed. There were going to be contesting delegations from several Brooklyn districts if something wasn't done. There were rules of the County Committee that required the delegates to be chosen by wards, and the State Committee's usual call said they were to be chosen by districts. Again balm-dispenser Husted poured ointment, and Mr. Green's soul was soothed. Husted Sharpe, and Taber were appointed a committee to prepare the call, and a vote was taken on the place where the Convention should be held. Saratogs received 24 votes and Rochestor 7.

was taken on the place where the Convention should be held. Saratoga received 24 votes and Rochester 7.

The move to hold the Convention in Rochester was to favor Mayor Parsons, who expects the Union Labor party to nominate him for Secretary of State, and wants the Republican endorsement.

Without debate, a vote was taken on the time of the Convention. The Miller men generally voted for the 21st, and the Platt men for the 14th, though there were individual exceptions. The 14th won by 17 votes, to 11 for the 21st, and 2 for the 7th. The men who voted for the 14th were: Birdsall, Green, Waring, Barry, Moran, Van Allen, O'Brien, Nugent, Biglin, Barnum, Smith, Spooner, Campbell, Kellogg, Wilber, Belden, and Calhoun; for the 21st; Dady, Husted, Low, Dutcher, Quackenbush, Calhoun, Lansing, Hackett, Taber, Cole, and Warner; for the 7th: Sharpe and Van Martin.

Harmony was again passed around and everything was made unanimous. Then the call, which Gen. Husted had been keeping in his coat pocket, was brought out and read, It sounded sweet as Gen. Husted murmured it in soft tones.

soft tones.

The representation is unchanged, and varies according to the Republican vots, one delegate to each 1,000 votes or fraction thereof cast for Blaine in 1884.

The representation is unchanged, and varies according to the Republican voto, one delegate to each 1.000 votes or fraction thereof cast for Blaine in 1884.

Gen. Husted then suggested that the committee adjourn. It at once adjourned, each member agreeing to take as much harmony as he could carry home for local distribution.

While the State Committee was doing its peaceful task the country editors had a contab. There were forty editors, who represented papers all over the State. Mr. Francis, ex. Minister to Austria and editor of the Troy Times, called the conference to order, and Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica Herald, was chosen President of the editors. C. E. Fitch of the Rochester Democrat started a discussion as to whether the conference was one for newspaper men or for editors only. He doubted whether the representatives of papers that were not Republican should be allowed to be present at the conference. A vote was taken, and it was decided that Democratic reporters must go, while the representatives of reputable Republican papers might stay and participate. Accordingly, the Republican reporters stayed and the Democratic reporters had been papers had if only they worked to the Republican papers had if only they worked to getter. While the speeches were being made the thought struck the minds of the speakers that it might be good to have the speeches printed in Democratic reporters were asked to come back. It was decided to have a permanent organization and to have harmony. The Republican papers are not to call each other names, but to pitch unitedly into the Democratic party, and each editor believed that such a course would bring sure victory.

The reporters were told to go away again, and the editors talked business. Reports were made of the condition of things by counties, and they were not lurid. The Prohibition returns were large, and in most of the counties the editors talked business. R

Can be Suppressed if it is the Will of the

Majority.

The Police Board resterday received from Mayor Hewitt a complaint from an anonymous workingman who sleeps late that an Italian, with an organ and a monkey, persisted in disturbing his comfort and rest. He wanted to know whether the nuisance could not be storped. The Roard sent the letter to the Corporation Counsel to find out whether the police have got the right to suppress organs with monkey attachments. The statute, the police think, only gives them the right osuppress bears and other muriled animals performing in the streets. An ordinance for his organ grinders from playing before is ociock in the day, and requires that they shall move on when requested by a house-builder to do so. Countryman (in restaurant)-I guess you kin git me up a nice piece of beefsteak, and have it fried

> PANAMA, July 25.—The gambling monopoly for Aspinwall is up for sale. The upset price is 600,000 per minum. It will thus be seen that Aspinwall is now—like viscous—a Rombiery on a very small reals, and describes one privilegal distriction.

MAYOR KUMPF'S GRIEVANCE.

His Relations with Postmaster Shelly ar

Undoubtedly Strained. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2 .- About three months ago Mayor Henry C. Kumpf of this city wrote a long letter to President Cleveland asserting that George M. Shelly, Postmaster here, was an offensive partisan, and asking that he be either removed or disciplined. The President has paid no attention to Mayor Kumpf's letter, and that official now makes the letter public. Mayor Kumpt's complaint contains a number of specifications. As showing the "excessive modesty" of the Postmaster, he says that gentleman signed a petition for the granting of s dram shop license "The United States of America, George M. Shelly, P. M." Last spring Mr. Kumpf ran on the Republican ticket for Mayor, and Postmaster Shelly was Treasurer of the Democratic Executive Committee in that campaign. According to Kumpf, the Post-master was guilty of this misconduct:

master was guilty of this misconduct:
During that canvass George M. Sheliy, knowing them to be false, helped to circulate the lowest slanderous reports about me, and went so far as to have low caricatures printed in S. Louis and distributed in people's yards here by the thousand. I was elected notwithstanding. Mayor Kumpf adds that he gave such entire satisfaction as Mayor that the Republicans put him up again this spring and he beat the Democratic nominee, whom he designates as "Shelly's pet," out of sight. He then wipes the floor with Mr. Shelly in this style:

floor with Mr. Shelly in this style:

Mr George M. Shelly is not a success except as a manipulation of ward and city Conventions, of all which he is the prominent boss, and during the canvass the Postmaster's office was overrum by ward bummers holding caucuses, and the low elements made the United States Government building their headquarters, and it was made the point from which boodle was distributed. I am sure you will not permit a Postmaster to draw his safary and then bring his office into disrepute by being the worst kind of a ward bummer, using Government offices for unclean purposes, defying the will of the people, and lessening the respect law abiding people should have for the General Government. I most earnestly hope that you will order an investigation of all the fact. I would therefore respectfully pray that you send an expert here to inform theoryse R. Shelly, Postmaster:

1. To mind his own business if he can as his administration is not as acceptable as that of his predecessor or as it should be.

at a bond be.
2. That the Government building is erected for public suriness, and is not a proper resert for ward bummers.
3. That he has acted the offensive partian.
4. That he is not "the United States of America."

BRITONS GOING INTO POLITICS. A Movement in Boston to Counternet the Influence of the Irish.

Boston, Aug. 2.-The 200 Englishmen who were cooped up in Faneuil Hall on the night of the Queen's jubilee by 15,000 Irish sympathizers have organized a political body that promises to take an important part in future elections in Massachusetts. The Englishmen and Scotchmen all over the State have taken hold with enthusiasm. Already 5,000 names have been enrolled of voters who will take part in this year's election. The machine bosses already view the movement with uneasiness. Mr. James Wemyss, one of the leading Eng-

Mr. James Wemyss, one of the leading English residents, says:

"Our main object is to counteract by our votes the bad influence of that element which it is aimost needless to name to Bostonians. We are not seeking for office ourselves, but we want to put the best men in office. We shall be truckled to now that we are to have votes—we clearly see that—and by the very men who were so flerce against us; but we shall not give in. We shall have a City and a State Committee, and work in a systematic manner, hunting up all British residents, getting them naturalized, and seeing that they vote right, We shall soon send out 30,000 circulars to all our countrymen explaining everything. A monster mass meeting will soon be held."

Mr. Wemyss says the movement will spread throughout the country, and that it will form an important factor in national politics.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

DELHI, N. Y., Aug. 2.-United States Veterinary Surgeon A. R. McLean of Washington has been called to this county to assist the authorities in combatting pleuro-pneumonia. which is prevailing to an alarming extent in some towns. The disease first broke out in Walton, and has continued to spread, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts, made to check it by slaughtering all ailing cattle and by rigidly

by slaughtering all ailing cattle and by rigidly quarantining all others that have been exposed to contagion.

Another precautionary order, just issued by the veterinary officials, puts the whole county in quarantine by prohibiting the exportation of cattle. The latest reports at hand from the infected districts are that E. R. Regers of Walton has lost all of his herd of dairy cows, two having been attacked by the distemper, and the remainder, upon showing symptoms of infection, having been killed by order of the authorities. The dreaded disease has also appeared in the herd of J. W. McArthur, Supervisor of the town of Kortright, and State Inspector Henderson has been called there. Another report, believed to be reliable, states that the disease has broken out in one or more herds in the adjacent town of Apalachin, Tioga county.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.-The completion of the savings banks reports shows an improvement even in the thrift exhibited in the first reports. The total twenty-three banks show in the last six months an addition of 18,100 to the depositors, and an increase of \$7,171,023 n the deposits.

Bowney.—Resources. \$55,005,599; due depositors, \$44,555,374; surplus. \$11,437,225; number of depositors. Cirrans.—Resources, \$11,624,002; due depositors, 0,428,447; surplus, \$1,180,454; number of depositors, Naw York —Resources, \$8,120,301; due depositors 1,490,597; surplus, \$1,624,703; number of depositors 1,234. Unios Diss.—Resources, \$8,204,254; due depositors, 588,204; number of depositors, 4206;

54.208.
Franklis.—Resources, \$4,198.576; due depositors, \$3,614,039; surplus, \$5,70,577; number of depositors, 10,228.
ELEPTANN WARD (closing).—Resources, \$4,217; due depositors, \$3,517; surplus, \$853; number of depositors, \$45, Wax Fibre.—Resources, \$40,42; due depositors, \$25,585; surplus, \$13,90; number of depositors, \$25,585; surplus, \$13,90; number of depositors, \$2,708.
INVING.—Resources, \$7,104,009; due depositors, \$1,90,008; surplus, \$404,431; number of depositors, \$1,93,200;

Making the Banks Come to Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business Aug. I. No report was ever called for in the month of Augus until last year, when Au. 27 was the date fixed upon, nor since 1888 has any date in July later than the last heen selected. The information to be embodied in the report just called for is expected to be particularly valuable, as showing how the banks are prepared to meat the approaching demands for funds to move the crops, all banks that failed to send in reports under the last call within the time specified by law were fined, and the fines have been collected and paid into the Treasury, kven political pressure was brought to bear in several cases to obtain a remission of the penalities, but the Comptroller would not consent to any such arrangement. He has frequently said he was determined to enforce this statute, and has so informed the banks. until last year, when Aug. 27 was the date fixed upo

The Silver Dollar Tide Low this Month. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.- The Director of the Mint reports that the total coinage during the month of July was \$22,000 pieces of the value of \$1,000,000. This amount was made up of \$570,000 in eagles \$860,000 in half eagles, and \$500,000 in standard silver dollars. The limited coinage was due to the fact that the mint at Philadelphia was closed during the month for repairs. The deficiency in the coinage of standard allver dollars will be made good during the present month.

Censuring the Grand Trunk Railroad. St. Thomas, Ont., Aug. 2.-The Coroner' ury that has investigated the recent railway accident as returned a verdict placing the blame on Henry Donnelly, the engineer, and Richard Spettigue, the con-inctor of the lif-fared train, who, they say, were cuitly of criminal negligence, and charging the officials of the Grand Traink Railway with carcisoness in allowing Donnelly to have charge of an engine while he was unnt-tor duty.

Maryland Prohibitionists. GLYNDON, Aug. 2.-The State Convention of

rohibitionists, in session here, nominated the following leket to-day: For Governor, Summerfield Baldwin of lattimore: for Attorney-General, James Pollard of Hal-imure; for Comptroder, Thos. E. Wright of Cambridge. The Goulds on a Pleasure Trip.

COTTAGE CITY, Aug. 2.—Mr. Jay Gould and unity are in the city to day sight seeing. Mr. Gould's achi is anchored at Vineyard Haven.

Grover, quick the time is slipping; What are you about ! Still with Nugwumps you are lipping. And the rascals not yet flipping From the depths of contemplation Where you lie and dream Fondly of renomination.

While your eyes with expectation Waks up: see your party scowling At your Mugwump crowd: What a grambling and a growling! And the punther keeps on howling

Will-o' the wisp you still are chasing In the Chinese fen; Time meanwhile away is racing; When will come your time for breefed. When it

BLUE DAYS IN WALL STREET.

THE BEARS CLAWING AND HUGGING AND HOPING FOR DISASTER.

One of Them Affords the Exchange a Little Bismai Amssement-A Fearful Looking for Developments About Ives-C. H. and D. Preferred Forced on Money Lenders.

Wall street continues to be as Jay Gould once described it-"the only blue spot in the country." There is a very strong suspicion down there that Mr. Gould is helping to make it look blue. He very evidently is not trying to help cheer the market very much. Indeed, the constant selling of the stocks with which his name is connected, and of which he is reputed

to be a large holder, tends to confirm the state-

ment of the London papers that Gould is going to start a bank in China with a capital of \$200,-000,000. Some people interested in the market think it would have been a blessing if he had starfed originally in China instead of this country.

As a matter of fact, everybody's stocks are reak nowadays. The Vanderbilts stiffened up a little yesterday, perhaps because Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has been telling the Britishers how cheap they are. The trouble with Wall street is that it has lost faith in litself, as the public apparently lost faith in it some time ago. Con-sequently there is no buying commensurate with the selling that comes when the street is well broken up by fears of disaster and a few real troubles like the absorption of money by the Treasury and the pertinacity with which the Government holds on to all it gets. If the Administration were Republican, perhaps a delegation of bank Presidents would go for the Treasury, but as most of the bank Presidents are Republicans, and would like to see

the present Administration charged with interfering with the prosporits of the country makes the benefits of a good size erting themselves to improve the situation.

There was little or no news to help the bears yesterday. Their friends at the West manufactured a good deal for them, though, and tried to convine we was a treet that the corn crop with the corn of the right kind of this the bears logically enough sold Beading and Jersey Central.

There is some amusement to be got out of a bear if one will only find the right kind. One of the right kind for anusement is flourishing how. He calls himself a bear, and though he may be correct in his opinions, the lordly manner in which he conducts his operations and calls his partner, Mr. Dick Murphy, to record the transactions, reminds the boys of the raining that the law was the removement of the right will be a subject to the ransactions, reminds the boys of the animal that the law was traver once come either a built or a bear. His "large head," as Mr. Gould once described it pops up in Wall street every once in a while. And it is probably well that it does, for it gives the boys who have followed Wall street for a living sometime of the lackwaman crowd talked to the "large head" yesterday, when the Commodors taunted Jack because he had bought the stocks that he (the Commodors) had sold, Jack remarked that he had been in the business a good many years befond always paid for his stocks, and did not want any marine advice about when to buy them. Those who heard Jack's remarks cheeved him.

Messra, Gould & Henry announced yesterday that they expected their privilege-making the stocks, and did not want any marine advice about when to buy them. Those does dut in the Exchange, Broker W. E. D. Ysse concluded to notify the Exchange formally of his insolvency. The important developments were in relation to the affairs of H. B. I week Co., or rather the affairs of those interested in that concern. The reports shout the Stock Exchange house that he was a surface and bayton st

SUNBEAMS.

-Mrs. J. Witherspoon Smith, who died in New Orienns a few days ago, was 100 years 8 months and 20 days old. She was born in this city. ... The heaviest man in New Hampshire is lead. His name was Frank Brown, he was a farmer near Dover, he weighed 423 pounds, and he died suddes

-A Buffalo man says that the ends of the moustache of a habitual beer drinker turn white-pleached by the beer, probably—and that the moustache of a whiskey drinker turns black-corroded by the Miss Mattie McVey, who recently died

in West Florence, N. Y., was 100 years old. Sixty years ago she came from Ireland with her two sisters, Susan and Katherine, and the former was over 100 years old when she died, and the latter was also a cent J. R. Huntington of Amesbury, Mass., is going to erect on the public square of that town an he roic bronze status of his maternal ancestor, Dr. Josial Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and the first Governor, of New Hampshire

after it became a State. -If the northern part of Wabash county, Ind., could have some of our humidity, its inhabitants would be pleased. So would we. There the drough: is more severe than any known in years. Corn is drying up. No rain has fallen for nearly a month. Eel Rive

anks have been forced to shut down. -It is said that nearly all the women of he Salvation Army have a heart worked in India ink upon the right shoulder. In case any one of them is taken sick or dies away from home, or in a foreign country, the sign of the heart will entitle her to care or a suitable burial at the expense of the organization, no

matter whether she is or is not in good standing.

The northwest corner of Texas is called "The l'anhandie," and there is a town there with the same name, and in the town a newspaper in which appears this notice: "Wanted, immediately, one hundred angle young women who are prepared to rough it for a time, to come to the Panhandie and marry our thrifty young men who have located on 600 acres of land and are now living in duronts tent and cabins. We can are now living in dugonta, tenta, and cabina. We can speak a good word for every one of the boys; they are this is a good chance. Besides this married life will beat single blessedness every time. In a few months' time the dugouts will be turned into collars and comfort-able houses crected when the railroads bring in immber."

ADVICE TO ATMINISTRATE AND ADVICE TO ATMINISTRATE AND ADVICE TO ATMINISTRATE AND ADVICE ADVICE TO ATHLETES,